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BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1849. VOLUME 1.---NUMBER 15.

The Frontier Guardian.

ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

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From the Millennial Star.

Reply to a Pamphlet Printed at Glasgow, with the Approbation of Clergymen of Different Denominations, entitled

"REMARKS ON MORMONISM."

BY ORSON PRATT, OF ENGLAND.

(*Continued from our last.*)

On page sixth, this author quotes a clause from a revelation, given January 19th, 1841, commanding the Saints to build the "Nauvoo House," and let Mr. Smith and his heirs for ever afterwards occupy a certain portion of the same. (For be it remembered that Mr. Smith himself furnished a larger amount of capital towards its erection than any other person.) "In the same generation," this author exclaims, "in which he uttered his predictions" he was "slain with impunity." "The establishment at Nauvoo is overthrown. The Saints are utterly exterminated from their Nauvoo Zion. Yea, their very Temple became a college in the hands of their enemies, and was ultimately consumed by fire!" If the author had read a little further in the same revelation, he would have found a very plain intimation that the Saints would be hindered from doing the work assigned to them It reads thus:—"Verily, verily, I say unto you, that when I give a commandment to any of the sons of men to do a work unto my name, and those sons of men go with all their might, and with all they have, to perform that work, and cease not their diligence, and their enemies come upon them and hinder them from performing that work; behold, it behoveth me to require that work no more at the hands of those sons of men, but to accept of their offerings; and the iniquity and trangression of my holy laws and commandments, I will visit upon the heads of those who *hindered my work*, unto the third and fourth generation, so long as they repent not and hate me, saith the Lord God. * * * * *

And this I make and example unto you, for your consolation, concerning all those who have been commanded to do a work, and have been hindered by the hands of their enemies, and by oppression saith the Lord your God." Some five or six years after this prediction, the Saints were hindered by their enemies from completing that house. This was nothing more than what might have been anticipated from the intimation given in the revelation. Previous to the period in which this revelation was given, and for some time afterwards, the Saints enjoyed peace and tranquility in Nauvoo, and in the regions round about, and to all human appearance there were no fears to be entertained that they would be hindered from building until the Lord indicated it by revelation, therefore the martyrdom of Joseph Smith and the persecutions of the Saints, instead of weakening the evidence of the truth of the revelation, are confirmatory of its divine authenticity.

The author of the "*Remarks*" seems to exert every power of his mind in misrepresenting our doctrine, in order to deceive the public. He says, that the in Doctrine and Covenants, sec. ciii., par. 35, "indisputable evidence is given of a fact which the Mormons uniformly deny, viz., that the Scriptures are of no estimation in the opinion of a true Mormon."

The clause from the revelation reads thus:—And again verily I say unto you, let no man pay stock to the quorum of the Nauvoo House, unless he shall be a believer in the Book of Mormon, and the revelations I have given unto you, saith the Lord your God; for that which is more or less than this cometh of evil, and shall be afflicted with curses and not blessings saith the Lord your God." We see nothing in this passage to prohibit the Saints from believing in the Scriptures, but directly the reverse, they are in this very quotation, required to believe not only in the Book of Mormon, but "*in the revelations which God has given them.*" Now what "revelations" has the Lord given unto his Saints? I answer, the *Scriptures*, together with the Book of Mormon, and many other revelations. As a proof that the Scriptures are included among the revelations which God has given for the government of the Saints, we further quote:—"Thou shalt take the things which thou hast received written HAVE BEEN GIVEN INTO THEE IN MY SCRIPTURES FOR A LAW, to be my law to govern my church." (Doctrines and Covenants, section iii, 16.) Hence "that which is more or less" than a belief in the scriptures, and at all other revelations which God has given to the Saints, cometh of evil and shall be attended with curses and not blessings."

The death of Mr. Smith is next referred to by this author. The cruel, cold-blooded martyrdom of Mr. Smith and his brother, by an armed mob, who had painted themselves black for the occasion, is a circumstance too well known to need any comment here. Joseph Smith died a noble martyr for his religion,—innocent of any crimes against the laws of his country: and in all cases, where he received a trial before the courts of his country, he was honorably acquitted. The various crimes alledged against him by his murderous persecutors were never sustained. His murderers, knowing him to be innocent, had not the most distant hope of condemning him by the law,—they merely issued their perjured writs against him for the purpose of dragging him into the midst of his enemies, where they could murder him with impunity, and where he had no friends to protect him. Mr. Smith never escaped from any former prison, as this author pretends; he was taken by a band of heartless murderers in Missouri, who had just imbrued their hands in the blood of many of the Saints, and who had dragged little children from their hiding places, and murdered them, with the most horid oaths. By this fiendish band, he, with many others, were thrust into prison, where they were kept many days, and were offered "human flesh" to eat, and threatened with death constantly. At length, however, they took them from the prison and escorted them several days' journey over the country, still saying that they intended murdering them. The most of the guards became beastly drunk, while the balance, being a little more humane, were unwilling to have them murdered, therefore they advised the prisoners to leave for the State of Illinois. Thus Mr. Smith escaped from this blood-thirsty banditti. Mr. Smith was not endeavoring to escape from Carthage prison, as this author insinuates, at the time this painted mob first made their appearance in the distance. They had rushed upon the building—burst open the door—shot dead his brother Hyrum, and severely wounded elder Taylor, one of the twelve before he (Mr Smith) went to the window, where he leaned partially out, as if to shield himself from the shower of balls which were pouring through the door; in which position he was shot by the mob without, and his body fell to the ground. Before he expired he was taken by the mob and placed against a well-curb, after which four of the gang simultaneously raised their guns and shot him dead. This is according to the testimony of eye witnesses to the whole scene.

This author proceeds to quote the words of our Savior;—"*It cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem.*" And concludes that Mr. Smith could not be a prophet because he perished out of Jerusalem. But we ask. Where did Peter and Paul perish? At Rome. Were they prophets? Yes. Paul declares, Ephesians iii, that God had made known to him a certain mystery, by revelation, "*which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revealed unto his holy apostles and* PROPHETS *by the Spirits.*" Christ promised all of his apostles the spirit of prophecy, and expressly told them that the Holy Ghost should show them *things to come.* Look at the numerous prophecies contained in the writings of the apostles, all of which prove to a demonstration that they were great prophets, and yet the most of them perished out of Jerusalem! It is very evident from the adjoining passages that our Savior only intended to convey the idea of the wickedness of Jerusalem, compared with other cities, and not that no prophets should, in time to come, perish out of Jerusalem. We do not wonder at this author using such flimsy, ignorant, and foolish arguments, for there are none other that can be used against the truth. Gross slanders, foul misrepresentations, and persecutions, are the only weapons that the devil or any of his emissaries ever used to overthrow the work of God.

The next effort of this unknown author is, to quote a sentence from my tract ("Divine Authority") and then, with all the cunning that he possessed, endeavor to misrepresent its meaning.

The sentence which he denounces, reads thus:—How could an impostor so far surpass the combined wisdom of seventeen centuries as to originate a system diverse from every other system under heaven, and yet harmonize with the system of Jesus and his apostles in every particular? What! an impostor discover the gross darkness of ages, and publish a doctrine perfect in every respect, against which not one scriptural argument can be adduced! The idea is preposterous! The purity and infallibility of the doctrine of this great modern prophet is a presumptive evidence of no small moment in favor of his divine mission." "What does this amount to," inquired this deceptive author, "but that Smith has invented a more perfect system than that of Jesus Christ!" And further, this author assumes that, "the system introduced by Christ has been on the earth under heaven these eighteen hundred years." But this is his own assumption without proof. Indeed, it is a false assumption; for the system of Jesus Christ includes inspired apostles and prophets, and all the miraculous gifts of the Holy Ghost which Christ promised. Now we ask this author if all these have been on the earth during *these eighteen hundred years*? If not, then the system of Christ has not been on the earth during that time. It is true, we have the history of that system as it once existed on the earth. But where is the system now? Find from under heaven, having only a history by which mankind are assured that it once had place on the earth. The same priesthood existed among Israel before Aaron and his sons received their anointing, and before the law of Moses was given. (Exodus xix, 22—24.) The same priesthood administered not only the ordinances of the law, but also the ordinance of "*Baptism for the remission of sins,*" which is one of the ordinances of the gospel. For instance, John the Baptist, who was a literal descendant of Aaron, inherited the "*everlasting priesthood*" by virtue of his birthright, and the covenant of priesthood made with his fathers; yet he officiated in a gospel ordinance. John, and the seven churches of Asia were not only washed from their sins by the blood of Christ, but were also made here in this life, "*Priests unto God and his Father.*" (Rev. i, 6.) That the priesthood of Aaron will again officiate on the earth is clearly predicted in numerous passages of scripture. The Lord says (Isaiah lxvi) "that Israel shall be brought as an offering unto the Lord out of all nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to his holy mountain, Jerusalem." * * * * *

And I will also take of them for PRIESTS *and for* LEVITES *saith the Lord.*"—(Verse 20 and 21.) And in the 22d and 23d verses he declares that the seed and name of the Levitical priesthood should remain as long as the new heavens and the new earth should remain, and that "from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, all flesh shall come to worship before him." Thus we see that the Aaronic Priesthood will not only exist when Israel is restored from all nations but will continue to exist after all wickedness is destroyed out of the earth, and under its administrations "all flesh will come and worship before the Lord." And as the New Heavens and Earth will have no end, neither will this Priesthood have an end, but shall abide for ever with the greater priesthood, which is after the order of the Son of God.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Frontier Guardian.

AN EXTRACT,

FROM THE JOURNAL OF V. H. BRUCE.

Sleep on dear mother, years have fled,
And manhood crowns thy offspring's head;
His childish wants have passed away,
Since in the grave you silent lay—
Sleep on I say, I would not call
Your spirit back into that wall,
That mouldering wall it once did know,
In tears and sorrow here below,
Sleep on awhile—forever, not
For trembling soon shall sieze the spot
And Space, where strewn your ashes lay,
And you shall 'wake to endless day—
Shall 'wake in resurrection morn,
A purer body to adorn;
And purer life and joys to see—
The keys are known—it sure shall be,
Shall 'wake dear mother, and will know
Your children dear, again below.
With Christ, we then a thousand years
Shall reign, in kingly—queenly spheres.
And, when millennial reign is past,
Death and the grave shall never blast
The glorious hope of endless day,
Of crowns, and thrones, and princely sway.

PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

A DRAMA.

BY WILLIAM M'GHIE.

(*Continued*)

Act II. Scene I.—*A Field.—Enter Saunders Snoddem walking quickly—Enter Lord Aimwell.*

L. A.—Ho; Saunders, Ho.

Saun.—(*Turning back.*) What's your will, my Lord.

L. A.—Have you any particular business calling you away? You appear to be in a hurry.

Saun.—I'm gaun tae a preaching at eight o'clock, and gin I get my supper, and the dirt off mysel, it will be weel oer. But I hae plenty o' time tae tak ye're lordship's commands.

L. A.—I wanted to see you by yourself, to inform you, that Dr. Clamour has written me a note, stating that you are unworthy of receiving my employment, He charges you with no specific crime, but means to leave the impression that you are a bad character. I have always taken you for a steady, industrious, right-minded man, and I thought it proper to let you know this, and give you an opportunity of clearing yourself, if you can do so.

Saun.—I doubt ye,re lordship has laid a gay hard task on me; I dinna see how I can clear mysel, when there is naething laid to my charge.

L. A.—That is very true, Saunders, I never thought of that. But perhaps you could form some idea of the reason. Had you ever any intercourse with the doctor?

Saun.—I was honored wi a visit frae him this morning, the first I ever had, and I think its likely to be the last; I has but half guess o' his errand, for he never got it tell't yet. Ye see, I had been hearing a Latter-day Saint minister the night afore, (the same I mean to hear the night.) The doctor sought my opinion of their doctrine. I own'd candidly I believed their doctrine to be true, and themselves to be sent of God. At this he fell into a rage, and though I offered to reason the thing from scripture, it only served to add fuel to the flame; he raged in a very uncivil manner about my delusion and ignorance, &c., and when I saw that, I spoke my mind very freely, for I had such as much he wanted me to gang out and persecute them openly. This is the only thing, please ye're lordship, ever past between the doctor and me.

L. A.—You have told me a very surprising story, but from what I know of the doctor's mind, I have reason to believe it to be true. I highly commend the course you selected. I assure you I have given you good cause for my displeasure. For, Saunders, you see that these people are so popular, that as much as said against them gets a good name.

Saun.—The very same dark, ye're lordship.

L. A.—You say, you offered to reason the thing from scripture. Now I have heard that they don't believe our scripture.

Saun.—They're the only sect I ever heard o' in Britain that believe our scripture, A' the rest believe in their favorite commentators, and no' in the scripture at a'.

L. A.—That last remark is certainly true; and you hear them preach to night?

Saun.—In the Temperance Hall, at eight o,clock. Wad ye're lordship no' think on gaun down? Prince and peasant have a' alike need o' the salvation they have to offer, and I can assure you, if ye heard them ance, ye wadna count it labor lost.

L. A.—I confess I should like to go. And yet, I—could I not disguise myself!

Saun.—Come awa down to the cottage, and I'll gie your lordship claes, 'll make ye a perfect n'eughman in five minutes.

L. A.—No, I shall go, but I shall not disguise myself; I may not be a wise man, but I shall for once use my privilege of hearing for myself before judging. Come, I shall go down along with you, and you shall tell me more about them by the way. [*Exeunt.*

Scene II.—*A room in Tythington Manse.—Dr. Clamour attired in his magisterial wig, and a clerk seated at a table with papers before him.*

Dr. C.—(*Taking his chair at the table.*)—Now Mr. Scrimp, I have to request you, in taking down the depositions, to use the strongest possible language, and make them out in the fullest manner. Ho, there; let the prisoner be brought in.—(*Enter Heber C. Kimball, handcuffed in charge of an officer.*)—(*To the officer.*)—You may retire, but be sure to remain within call.—(*To Heber* C. *Kimball.*)—Sir, I have had information of a very serious nature lodged against you. I am truly sorry that a man can be found so abandoned in wickedness, as to assume the guise of religion for such purposes as you are charged with. Sir, you are charged with having (under the garb of religion) convened a meeting, and there, by base, wicked, and blasphemous speeches, incited the people to acts of riot and confusion, to the serious disturbance of the peace of our quiet town. What say you; guilty or not guilty?

H. C. K.—I am not guilty. Nor can the worst invention of the devil, aided by all your influence, prove me so.

Dr. C.—I'll advise you, sir, to speak more respectfully to your superiors, otherwise it it shall be all the worse for you.

H. C. K.—And I, sir, shall advise you to deal out justice impartially and without prejudice, otherwise you shall be entangled in your own net, and shall not be able to escape.

Dr. C.—Sir, this insolence shall be recorded in your favor, (Ho, there; let the witnesses be brought in.)—(*Enter Dick Devilish and Billy Bluster.*)—Well, Richard, what have you to say in this case, were you at this meeting last night?

D. D.—We was, sir.

Dr. C.—Who got up that meeting?

D. D.—Why, I heard it said, it was that 'ere man.

Dr. C.—What sort of a meeting was it?

D. D.—It was such an uproarous confusionary meeting, you never se'ed the like on't.

Dr. C.—Who caused the confusion?

D. D.—It was caused by that 'ere man speechifying about blapenemy, I thinks they call it.

Dr. C.—Speaking blasphemy, I suppose, you mean.

D. D.—Ay, ay, ye're honor, I had forgot.

Dr. C.—Well, William, what have you got to say?

B. B.—Why, I says as he says.

Dr. C.—You mean, that your testimony is the same as his, word for word. That will do, both of you sign your depositions, and then retire.—(*To Heber C. Kimball.*) You hear what these witnesses say against you. I am astonished (after such infamous conduct) you were allowed to escape with life. But our citizens are a law abiding people, and I am rejoiced they have rather chosen to throw you into the justice of the law.

H. C. K.—Shall I be allowed the common privilege of the meanest criminals, to cross-examine these witnesses, and produce witnesses in my own behalf?

Dr. C.—We have already had too much of your lingo; I shall allow you sufficient time to study your defence in jail. Clerk, make out his mittimus. Ho, officer.—(*Enter officer.*)—There's your prisoner, you are responsible for him till you lodge him safely in Bridewell.

[*Officer seizes H. C. K., and exit Lord Aimwell.*

L. A.—I beg pardon, doctor, but I just heard by accident that you had a case of some importance, and I thought that as you knew me to be at liberty, you would have called in my assistance.

Dr. C.—(*In evident confusion.*)—We—we—that is to say—I could not think of giving your lordship any unnecessary trouble. We have got through with it, however. Officer do your duty.

L. A.—(*To the officer.*)—Remove those handcuffs, and retire until called for.—(*To Dr. Clamour.*)—Doctor I want to inquire into this case a little.—(*Lifts the depositions and reads them.*) These are charges of a grave nature, surely. And signed I see by five very respectable witnesses, old acquaintances of mine, too. I have had the pleasure of seeing them alternately in Bridewell and the stocks every little while, for a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

you will find that a greater piece of humbug (under the name of justice) was never acted in any nation under heaven, much less in a civilised nation such as Britain is reported to be. I throw myself entirely into your hands. I have been denied the privilege of cross-questioning these fellows brought up against me, and of producing witnesses in my own behalf.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Frontier Guardian.

A LEAF

From an old Manuscript found in the Gold Diggings.

CHAPTER XII.

1. And lo, it came to pass in the first year of the reign of Zachary, whom the people chose should rule over them, (but he would not hearken unto the wise men who had [illegible] unto himself whom he would to be counsellors, and to stand near unto him.

2. And it come to pass that these wise men began to say within themselves on this wise; "go to, have we not seen this our nation rise up in majesty and glory; and, Alas! not we long desired to be king over this goodly land? Now lo, and behold! is not he whom we thought the people knew not of, even he who has fought the battles thereof? Him have the people delighted to honor.

3. Now these wise men said within themselves, even as this people will not have us to rule over them, let us get to ourselves a kingdom, even a kingdom in the midst of this goodly land. Let us therefore go to, and stir up the people, that there may be division in the land, and lo, we surely know that which has ever been the cause of fear in the hearts of those who have ruled in the land before us.

4. Now there was one John who lived in the land South; and he was a mighty man in the councils of the nation. Now this John of the South was a very wise man, but he was also a fiery headstrong man, even that before he had fallen under the displeasure of a former king, because of his great love of the people of the South, and because he was a turbulent man.

5. Now these people of the South were called cotton growers. And these wise men with the king had often an occasion to restrain this man when he would fain stir up the people. Therefore they said in their hearts, even as this people will not have us to rule over them, we will even let him do whatsoever he lists, and then will he not cause divisions among the people? And lo, and behold! will not the North be divided against the South, and the East against the West!

6. Now there was one in the North, a wise man, whom the people called Daniel, and he was like Daniel of old for his great wisdom; for he had long stood in the councils of the nation, and in the midst of kings, and of the wise men of the earth.

7. And Daniel had great love for the people of the North. Now these people of the North were called cotton spinners" and there was a noted man among them whose name was Abotaran, and he was a man of much wealth, and influence among the cotton spinners.

8. And it came to pass that in the cogitation of his mind did Daniel remember this man, for Abotaran was friendly unto Daniel, and with his friends, had oftentimes much comforted the heart of Daniel when surrounded by his enemies.

9. Now Daniel was vexed that the people should choose another to rule over them, therefore he sent for Abotaran and said unto him, now surely the time has come when this nation will be divided one against another; for, has not this John of the South been crying aloud against the North, and the people stood and listened?

10. Now behold this John would even rule over the South. And Daniel said unto his friend, "thou knowest that there is one, even one who is called Martin who would fain rule over the North. But the people will surely not have this man to rule over them; for behold he has deceived them.

11. Therefore let us council together. Go to, let us gather together all the spinners of the North and we will have a kingdom even greater than that of the South, and then Abotaran shall be next the throne. Now the heart of Abotaran was made to rejoice that day, for he desired much to be exalted over the people.

12. Again did Daniel speak unto his friend, saying, surely, there is much land, and many people in the West, which also we would have, but I know that there is one Thomas a wise man who pleaseth the people, and he desireth to get unto himself a kingdom, therefore has he said we will cast up a highway from the great waters on the east side of the waters that divideth the land, that we may get the gold, and the silver, and precious things even from distant lands. Now behold, this gathereth together the hearts of the people unto him. Now, Thomas would rule over all the West even though there be many kingdoms, and many nations and people.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

here be not a people to help us, even a people who desires our cotton?

5. And behold they sent unto a king whose realm was afar off even beyond the great waters, saying, come help us against these spinners of the North that we may even prevail against them, and we will give thee of our cotton even all that thou desirest.

6. Now this pleased the king of the realm afar off, even that he called together his chief men and nobles and spake unto them saying this is that which we have long desired, even the division of that goodly land. Now, therefore let us go forth and take of the spoil, even that which the king our father before held.

7. And the chief captains and nobles said unto him, for so it seemeth good in thy sight. Oh king live forever.

8. And the king commanded his chief captains and nobles that they should gather together all his valient men in ships, that they should go down to this goodly land and possess it, even to the chief things of the ancient mountains, and the precious things of the lasting hills. * * * * *

9. Now this grieved the chief rulers, and mighty men who dwelt near to this King, even that they sent ambassadors, saying we would not that thou shouldst make war upon that goodly land, for we have also received of her merchandize, of gold and silver, and precious stones, and wood, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots.

10. But the king * * * *

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

House Room.

No person or family need come here with the expectation of renting a house or a room, for we do not know of one to be had in that way. Any place can be bought if price enough is paid for it. But emigrants should generally calculate to build themselves houses when they get here.

It would be far better if many of our friends living on small claims here, and too often contending about them, would sell out or even give them to the poor, and branch out North and East and make claims of three hundred and twenty acres, the full extent and limit of the law. Your claim can be made in two seperate and distinct places, so as to have prairie and timber both if you wish.

Our friends coming from the East by land would mostly do well to stop on the Nichtenabotany in the vicinity of Indian Town. If your claim is run out and designated by posts and blazed trees, you can hold it to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres, though you should not have more than one acre enclosed by a fence. But be prudent and saving of the timber, and cut none unnecessarily, even though you may have plenty. When you cut a tree for rails, boards or for any mechanical purpose, be sure and remove the entire top for fuel, and let none go towaste.

Some *valuable claims* remain yet not taken up in the neighborhood of Lieut. Geo. W. Oman, about fifteen miles West of Indian Town.

Election.

Through a misunderstanding, there was an opposition to the successful candidate for sheriff at our last election. We have considered that both the candidates were men qualified to discharge the duties of that office; and we are sorry to see good men suffer any feelings to arise against one another on account of a difference of opinion. It is always well to be united if we can be in every good thing; but we should ever avoid harsh disputes, wrangling and every thing like vindictiveness, if every one does not see just as we do. Let no strife or animosity arise in your breasts; but let it be your pride and ambition so to order your course that the officers of the law will have but little to do with you in their legal capacity, whether they are the men of your choice or of the choice of your neighbor.

Thos. H. Benton.

This distinguished Senator from Missouri is making no small bustle in the Democratic ranks. He has awaked the Lion of the South from his lair. He roars like the Lion coming up "from the swelling of Jordan" in days of old. This great rise of the Locofoco waters will, most likely, like ancient Jordan, empty its angry current into a *Dead Sea*.

We hear, from a reliable source, that Mr. Benton says the Mormons are a very bad people—that they do not believe the scriptures—that they are enemies to the constitution, &c. If the Hon. Senator would come up to Kanesville and take a twist with some of the plough boys on the scriptures, he might not only be satisfied that we believed them, but that we understood their theories. He may think that we ought to repeat the oyster-ism that we are friends to the Constitution, before he can believe we are, by hearing five hundred more men to California just like setting hundred and quilled from our house by the persecution and kind indulgence of a neighbor Missourian State. We think that we can as good friends to the Constitution as Mr. Benton himself, and we believe the bible just as strongly, as we do not believe he will ever be the President of these United States; and as to our being a bad people, we fully believe that we have not much goodness of heart of wild stock therefore join with the poet Goldsmith when almost upon his bed to the generation of this proud and haughty Senator, and say: "God be merciful to us sinners."

Summer Residence.

We have received information that the above address is to be carried on Friday, the 31st inst., and the citizens are requested to meet, and have it by taking places and carrying them right to it.

Mr. Bailey on Saturday, and Mr. Jones on the 4th inst. We hear that the owners of the land are on the ground making preparations to raise them.

Music.

We are about to build a Hall in this place for the cultivation of the science of Music. It is much needed here for the above and other purposes. It will cost about $500—such an one as we contemplate building, and it will be built solely at the expense of the Editor of the Guardian, unless some of his friends are disposed to forward him something for the above object. Any donation for the above purpose will be duly acknowiged through the columns of this paper. The hall will be entirely under the control of the present presiding officer of the Church in Pottawatamie, and should there be any income arising from it at any time, it will be devoted to defray any contingent expenses to which the presiding officer may be subject.

Dry Times for News.

Our Eastern mail is not yet properly established, and because of rains, high water and sickness, as we are informed, our Desmoines mail, has failed one or two of the last trips. The papers that come by our Southern mail are barren of interest.

The cholera has nearly done creating excitement; but disasters, fires, murders, thefts, and roberries, continue about as usual. Missouri is a good deal agitated by the voice of her Jupiter who makes no little shaking among the dry bones of Democracy in the Valley of Decision. That matter is going off right. We wish none of them harm, but are willing that both divisions of that party should be successful. It rains here almost every day, besides an extra thunder shower nearly every night. We have very heavy-thunder, even "*Western Thunder*," and lightning so constant and vivid that one can walk in the night without stumbling. Some of our farmers complain that the storms have been so frequent and penetrating that their stacks of wheat are wet in almost to the centre on the weather side. Much grain, it is thought, will be injured in the stack by the continued rains. The health of this section remains good.

Public Conveyance.

We learn that our old friend, Mr. Mower, is making arrangements to put some good four horse passenger teams on the route between this place and Saint Joseph Missouri. We wish him abundant success, and hope he may get the mail contract to help defray the expenses of the line. This is an enterprize that cannot fail to meet the approval of the citizens on the entire route.

The following letter addressed to Mr. Wicks by Mr. English, we publish at the request of Mr. W. who claims that the Indians have paid for the mill and he, therefore, had a just right to sell it to Mr. Harris or to any one else.

We have no interest whatever to subserve in the matter, neither do we wish to forestall the operations of Government; yet we wish for every man to have his rights duly and properly set before the community that no unmerited prejudice may arise against a neighber.

AUSTIN, IOWA, August 15, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I have just seen an article in the Frontier Guardian, respecting the Pottawatamie Mill.

The mill stones have been paid for by the Indians and receipts are on file in the Sub-Agent's office of the above Indians. The Mill was paid for by the Indians when J. B. Luce was Sub-Agent, and I was present when it occurred.

I am acquainted with every particular respecting your right if you are in possession of said mill.

I am, sir, &c., &c.

W. R. ENGLISH.

To S. E. WICKS, Esq.

It is understood that the Mormon settlements in the Great Basin, will send a Delegate to Congress in December, with the design of procuring, if possible, the organization of a government in the Great Basin as a separate territory, with the view of ultimately asking its admission into the Union as an Independant State. There are some five thousand Mormons, now there, and it is expected that this number will be constantly doubling for several years, in arithmetical progression. If this should prove to be true, but a few years will elapse before there will be a population of 60,000 in the territory—which number heretofore has been deemed sufficient for establishing a State Constitution and conferring the privileges of a member of the confederacy.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

For the information of the Gazette, and others, Dr. John M. Buruhisel, the Delegate from Salt Lake City, with a petition for a Territorial Government, is now on his way to Washington. We saw the petition in his possession, and it was very numerously signed by the citizens of that place.

Nearly two thousand years ago, the apostle of the Highest proclaimed that evil could be overcome only with good.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug 6, 1849.

FRIEND O. HYDE: In your paper of the 25th of July, I observe, in giving a notice of "*The Last Brain*," you say, among other things. "There was to be seen the Southerner with his colored attendant," &c., &c. Now I would like to know, whether you mean to say the Southerner went with his slave to our American Piedmont? If so, I would ask of you if Slavery is going to be established in the Valley? Many of the Saints here yet, I assure you, are mightily averse to the establishment of human slavery in the Valley, especially such of us who came from England, and intend going at the first convenient opportunity. Will you answer us through the Guardian?

You will excuse me for not giving you my real name now. You will get to know it any how.

Yours, &c., ——

The unknown writer of the above letter is referred to the fourteenth number of the Guardian for his answer. There he will find the information that he seeks. He has our thanks for late papers.

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GUARDIAN.

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long, at $1 25 per hundred.

10,000 18 inch shingles at $3 per thousand if good.

10,000 pounds best fall wheat flour at $2 50 per hundred, or the market price.

10,000 feet good lumber at $2 00 per hundred.

100 cords good dry wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.

Butter, cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal, and even gold and silver or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber. Also three feet chicken.

SUPERIOR, BOLIVAR AND LOUISA!—Whatever within the Guardian is unbecoming for the above, must bring their own.

Letters from the pilots being sent from Gen. Wilson's party, dated 60 miles beyond Fort Leavenworth. It was almost impossible to count the graves along the route.

Home by subscription, a fine mother-of-pearl table ornament, from California. Persons in search of such articles among the emigrants, can find it at Hon. Pierson's. A strong effort is being made to organize a State Government in that...

From the ... Express.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 30, 1849.

MR. GREEN:—I have just had an interview with Mr. A. L. Johnson, just in from South Pass and Fort Laramie, express to this post, with about 350 pounds of letter mail, which was put on board this Boat for the Post Office Department at St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson informs me that he left the South Pass on the 18th June, and on the 18th July arrived at this port, having been thirty days on the route, during which time he has laid by ten days, at various places on account of high water, &c.

Mr. J. spent the 4th of July at the Camp of Gen. John Wilson, suite and escort, at Brady's Island, on the Platte river. The General was getting along very well, but said that he thought he might winter at Salt Lake.

Col. Loring with his regiment, left Fort Laramie for Oregon, on the 23d of June.

Mr. Johnson will start for Fort Laramie on to morrow, determined if possible, to perform the trip (640 miles) in fifteen days saying at the same time, that somebody else must bring in the next mail—people here were too thick for him—too much cholera—some in the mountains, and closing with the observation, that he had not been in the States since '41, and that he should spend the remainder of his life in the mountains, where he felt himself at home.

Mr. J. had only an Indian to accompany him in with the mail bags and necessary baggage.

I send you a Santa Fe Republican of the 9th ult., handed me by Mr. Washington Knox, of Rocheport, just in with a train to Independence.

J. T. CLEVELAND,
Captain of the Algoma.

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever it is dug, whenever the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an augur five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the augur is removed, and, upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in this operation, is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a soft, oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at twenty six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in perfect preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again with leaves and branches of trees as before, and thus alternately chalk and vegetable earth to the depth of sixty-three feet.

A Gambler Sold at Auction.

A good story is told in the Dayton (Ohio) Transcript, of a gambler who once attempted to fleece the green ones of Alexandria Va. After setting his game, he at last caught a man of whom he won about $3,000. The gentleman feeling that he was tricked and yet unwilling to resort to legal redress and believing that thrashing the gambler would pay but poorly, began to cast about for some mode of punishment which might prove effectual in its influence on the gambler and of some public utility. He at last bethought him of the old colony laws in regard to vagrancy, which authorized the selling into servitude all persons who could not exhibit ostensible means of procuring a livelihood. The complaint was entered, and in due time the gambler was condemned in accordance with the laws. Supposing that their could be nothing very serious in the matter, as no person would be likely to bid for his services, he suffered himself to be brought under the hammer. The gentleman was there ready to carry out his plan. Ten dollars was bid—the gambler doubled it. The bids went on by degrees to $1500, when the gambler began to manifest symptoms of alarm by begging his persecutor to desist, as he had already bid to the full amount of his purse—onward and upward went the bids, however, until the sum reached $3,500, at which the poor gambler was knocked of to himself—he paid the amount and vamosed. The corporation took the proceeds of the sale and added a steeple and bell to their Town Hall. Thus was the goodly city of Alexandria furnished with those very important appendages to its improvements.

A guard was detached to protect the steamer Bowena, at St. Louis on Monday evening, 31st ult., from a threatened attack of the Irish.

Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid, and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodical from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their periodicals are sent to their former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, until arrearages are paid, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Advertisements inserted for without the period of their continuance distinctly noted, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The above will be our guide, and no paper will be discontinued until notice is given and arrearages paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

On 31 at Winchester, Ohio, Rev. Reuben Hunter, aged about 80 years. He was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

"There are, and have been, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as in all other churches, many persons who are not sound in the faith, and who are causing trouble in the Church."

Of the seven millions composing the slave population of the South, three millions are children of 15 years and under.

The Collision and Loss of Life.

We find in the European Times full particulars of the collision between the steamer Europa and the bark Charles Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., by which the latter, with one hundred and thirty-four of her passengers and crew, was sunk in three minutes;

The Charles Bartlett, Capt. Bartlett, was an American ship of four hundred tons burthen, chiefly loaded with lead and chalk, and having one hundred and sixty-two steerage passengers, one cabin passenger, and a crew of fourteen men, outward bound for New York, and at the time of the collision was going at the rate of about five knots an hour, close hauled on the wind. The Europa was sailing at the rate of eleven and a half or twelve knots per hour. At the time of the collision both vessels were eveloped in a dense fog, which prevented those on board of either vessel seeing beyond a few yards. At about half-past 3 o'clock, the look-out of the Europa suddenly perceived the ship through the mist, and had just time to announce the discovery, when a dreadful collision took place, the Europa striking the Charles Bartlett amidships and cutting an awful chasm in her side, killing several persons on board. The bark immediately began to settle down, and in a few minutes sunk. The scene during those few minutes was appalling in the extreme. A crowd of suffering wretches, maimed and broken by the collision, lay dead or dying at the spot where the bows of the Europa had entered.

Some of the individuals who crowded the decks appeared panic-stricken, others ran to and fro in despair, while some rushed forward and eagerly seized upon the opportunities which were presented for giving them a chance of safety. The most strenuous exertions were made on the instant by all on board the Europa for rescuing from the eminent peril which pressed upon them as many individuals as possible Hand buoys and ropes were thrown over, boats were lowered, and every man was busied in those few fearful minutes in rescuing the struggling sufferers from the waves. Yet with all the exertions that could be used, only 44 individuals were saved out of 177, who had recently been alive on board the unfortunate ship. Among those preserved were the Captain of the Charles Bartlett, the second mate, and seven seamen. Of forty women who were on board only one was rescued.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the second mate of the Charles Bartlett, and all the men of his watch, who were below at the time of the collision, were saved, whilst the whole of the watch on deck, with two exceptions, perished. The boats of the Europa, which had been lowered immediately on the collision taking place, and which had been actively engaged in picking up the unfortunate sufferers, were near being engulphed in the vortex which the sinking of the barque created. No blame whatever can be imputed to those in charge of the Europa. The collision was purely accidental; no human foresight or prudence could have prevented it; and on the unfortunate circumstance taking place, every exertion was made to save the crew and passengers of the sunken vessel. The damage sustained by the Europa was very trifling.

Cholera.

The cholera at St. Louis has almost entirely disappeared, only two deaths occured on the 3d inst, from cholera. The journals say that the citizens again begin to assume their accustomed activity.

The cholera at Quincy Ill., still continues to an alarming extent.

The Cincinnati Times of the 26th ult., says that the cholera was raging at Sandusky, Ohio. In thirty-one hours previous to the 25th, thirty-one deaths had occurred.

BELLEVILLE.—There have been two hundred and thirty-six deaths from cholera, in all, at Belleville, and twenty-seven for the week ending July 30th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—During the first forty days of the prevalence of cholera in Albany, in 1832, there were two hundred and eighty-seven deaths—for the same period in 1849, but seventy eight.

NEW YORK.—The total number of deaths from cholera, in New York city, for the week ending July 29d, was six hundred and seventy; of these there were

Natives of the United States,	201
" " Ireland,	329
" " Germany,	80
" " England,	21
Other foriegners,	24
Unknown,	15

This gives a proportion of foreigners to that of native born as *nine* to *four* nearly.

Fourteen physicians have died in Cincinnati, since the appearance there of the cholera. Sixteen we believe, have died in St. Louis.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—Captain Fox, of the ship Batavia, at Boston, July 29d, reports that a Brazilian brig, with 250 slaves on board, and another brig with 200, had been recently taken to St. Helena as prizes of a British man-of-war.

The Lowell (Massachusetts) Advertiser reports a case of cholera in that city—the subject was a young lady—which from first to last excited alarm and solicitude. The Advertiser says "without waiting for the premonitory symptoms to fully develope themselves, several learned physicians who were called in, after consultation, concurred in the opinion that it was genuine Asiatic cholera—the real asphyxia. About an hour afterwards the disease took the shape of a fine boy, and the lady was relieved. The reputation of the doctors is rising to a climax. Nobody will hereafter blush them as "old quacks."

The old Postmaster at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, refused to deliver the Post Office to the newly appointed incumbent for some reason, and Mr. Sleight took the new Postmaster upstairs and—

CASE OF THE CHOLERA.—We are in receipt of the municipal ordinances of New Orleans, that there is every disposition to stamp the fierce monster unconditionally.

The Governor of Kansas has appointed Messrs. Lovejoy, Willis, of Conway, Mr. Whitman, of Shawnee, Willis, a volunteer, and Mr. Hunt, of Leavenworth, a committee of vigilance, to visit the Indian tribes in the vicinity of the Territory, and to ascertain the condition of the Indians, and the character of the whites in the vicinity of the Indian country. Gen. Woodson, the Governor elect, will also visit the Indians in the course of the summer. The object is to ascertain the condition of the Indians, and the character of the whites in the vicinity of the Indian country.

Of the seven millions composing the slave population of the South, three millions are children of 15 years and under.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGAIN.—The direllest people on earth, decidedly, are the folks of the palmetto State. No other plunge so deeply and constantly into the "luxury of sorrow," or take such delight in making themselves miserable by the contemplation of their wrongs and sufferings. They luxuriate eternally upon the very verge of a "crisis," and cheer each other from morning till night with a never ceasing cry "to arms."

On the fourth of July, when every body else in this blessed Union of ours was giving himself up to the gusto of such pleasure as his patriotic sentiments and his particular tastes suggested, the good folks of Orangeburgh, and we dare say of other localities in palmettodom, gathered themselves together for the solemn refreshment of a regular talk over South Carolina afflictions. By way of beginning they listened to the famous "address of the Southern members of Congress," which has been forgotten as fast as possible every where else; then an "orator of the day" regaled them with a long expositive, narrative and prophetic, of the wrongs and insults heaped by the attrocious "North" upon the "chivalry" and the "institutions," and of the deeds that must be done in consequence; and then the mourning multitude proceed to dinner and drink, the latter of which they enlivened by a hot fire of toasts and sentiments such as the following—which, with many others, we find duly paraded in the Charleston Mercury:

Regular Toasts.

2. The Constitution of the United States—Designed by its framers to secure equal rights to the members of the confederacy, it has been rendered to the South an instrument of oppression and a curse.

3. The Union—In its purity we would cling to it with filial devotion. As now corrupted, it is not worth preserving.

By Edwin De Leon, Esq., editor of the Telegraph:

The Southern Address—The first step toward a second "Declaration of Independence."

3. The orator of the day—In his able address on this occasion, the eloquence of a true Southern heart has lent its aid to the wisdom and ability of the statesman.

12. Thomas H. Benton—Whenever a Southern man intends to play traitor to the South, he always commences by abusing Mr. Calhoun. (*three groans.*)

Volunteer Toasts.

By W. Huston, Esq., vice-president—South Carolina: While solicitous of the co-operation of her sister States having similar rights to protect and similar wrongs to redress, she yet feels that her honor and her interests are in her own keeping, and if need be, she will act *alone* in their defence.

By Dr. J. H. Morgan—Resistance to aggressions upon Southern rights, by the whole South if it will; but by South Carolina any how, at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

By Mr. S. G. Jamison—The separation of the Union:—The sooner the better for the South.

By S. Clark—South Carolina and her institutions, if the rest of the world go crazy.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.—We have received a letter from Allen M'Lane Esq., dated Fort Laramie, June 17th. The emigration were making fine progress. The cholera has steadily in the footsteps of the gold hunters, raging violently after wet weather, and at times ceasing entirely. Probably three hundred of the present years emigration have been swept off by the fell disease. The emigrants are generally in fine spirits, and full of hope. Mr. M'Lane advises that the next years emigration bring light strong two horse wagons with four yoke of oxen to each. Plenty of hard bread, and *half the* bacon usually carried—plenty of woolen clothing—wagons not to carry more than 1700 weight—these are suggestions made by Mr. M'Lane as facilitating the emigrants travel. He advises that *fancy* sheet iron stoves and other useless trumpery be left behind. Horses for riding have stood the trip well, and there has been abundance of grass. Numbers of wagons have been left at Laramie by the emigrants, and the route near that point is strewed with bacon, old stoves, &c. Mr. M'Lane promises to open a regular correspondence with us on his arrival in California.—[Argus.

General CHARLTON, of the British army, died recently at the advanced age of ninety-four years, seventy-seven of which he spent in the military service of his country, which he entered as a cadet, saw much active service, hard fighting included, and had the good fortune to be "gazetted," as they say in England, in every grade.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.—A destructive fire occurred in Chicago on the 18th inst. It broke out in the warehouse of Neely & Lawrence, adjoining that of Raymond, Gibbs & Co. on South Water street. This building, as well as that of Raymond, Gibbs & Co., was consumed. In the warehouse of Neely & Lawrence merchandize to the value of $10,000, and 20,000 bushels of wheat, were destroyed—upon which there was insurance amounting to $6,500. The warehouse was worth $6,000, and was owned by H. R. Wilcox, of New York city. No insurance.

The other warehouse was the largest and best in the city, and was owned by J. Wadsworth. Insured for its value, $10,000. Merchandise to the amount of $2,000, and 1500 bushels of wheat were contained in the warehouse. The loss of R. & G. does not exceed $3,000, and is covered by insurance. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A party of about fifty Texans some time since left the frontier for the purpose of exploring the recesses of the Wichita mountains, amid which there were said to be immense deposites of gold. One of the editors of the Texas Times accompanied the party, and states that there is no appearance whatever of any precious metals in the whole range, though the earth is covered with the glittering mica, tinged with the carbonate of iron. The yellow appearance of this mineral probably gave rise to the report of the existence of gold. At Little Rock a party is now being organized to examined the same location.—[Washington Republic.

HOMŒOPATHY.—The Homœopathic Journal, just published in St. Louis, by Dr. Temple, has the following as the result of their system of practice in cases of Cholera, which certainly shows a result of astonishing success. We should be glad if we had the means of comparing it with the result of Allopathic practice for the same disease:

Total number of cholera cases treated by three Homœopathic physicians in St. Louis, up to the 12th of July 1849, is, 1,577

Died,	31
Gone into Allopathic hands,	46
Cured,	1,470

An experiment is reported to have taken place in Vermont, between Penn and Mormonism, in favor of the former. A field has been taken place in Hancock between the Mormons and Indians. Mormon loss, 200.

The New York Sun estimates the damage done to the trade and business of New York, by the "prevailing epidemic," at ten millions of dollars.

JEWISH SABBATH.—The reformed Jewish Congregation, of Berlin, have decided that the Sabbath shall be celebrated from henceforth on Sundays and not kept as a holiday on Saturdays.

John D. Buck, clerk of the Susquehanna and Copper Smithing Works, was murdered in his office, at Baltimore, the night of the 16th. The murderer was unknown.

SIGNIFICANT.—A removed postmaster still affixes P. M. to his name—he says it means past mortem.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, 1849.

Our market has been well supplied with all kinds of produce, groceries, &c., since our last report, for the most articles for home consumption the market has been steady. The recent heavy rains have in a great degree, sustained the price of flour, which is now quote at $2 25 @ $2 50 ₱ hundred. Corn—the market is entirely bare of (old) corn. Becon—demand steady with a very little in market. We quote 7 @ 8c., for sides; 8 @ 9c. for hams. Groceries continue unchanged, and holders firm.

The following prices is the range of the market.

Flour, per hundred,	$2 25@$2 50
Beef, "	$4 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.	8@10c.
Coffee, "	10c.
Rice, "	6c.
Salt, ₱ sack,	$3 50
Pork, "	none.
Bacon, ₱ lb.	7@8c.
Green Hides, ₱ lb.	2½ c.
Dry do. "	4½ c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" assorted, "	6½ c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel, (new,)	40@50c.
Corn, "	none.
Wheat, "	60c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Tallow, ₱ lb	6c.
Butter, "	8@10.
Cheese, "	6@8c.
Beeswax "	16½ c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	50c.
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	5c.

DIED

In Davis' Camp, on the 6th inst., of dropsy on the brain, ROBERT, son of John and Sarah Murray, aged 7 years—short 4 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD PLATE.

DR. H. P. SWAIN, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is now at the UNION HOTEL and will remain there for a few days to practice his profession as Surgeon Dentist.

He is prepared to perform all operations essential to the beauty and preservation of the Teeth: also to insert incorruptible artificial teeth, mounted on gold plate, from one to a whole sett.

Kanesville, Aug. 22d,

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One tall bay horse, thin in flesh, about seven years old, and one dark brown mare also thin in flesh, and adjudged to be six years old. A rope halter on the horse and a braded *lariett* on the mare when they left. They strayed or were taken from their usual range near Kanesville, on Saturday, the 18th inst. Whoever will return them or give information as to their whereabouts, shall be suitably rewarded.

ABRAHAM DAY.

Kanesville, Aug 22, 1849.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH & FRENCH Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

BROUGHT DIRECT, and this day opened for sale to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville and other inhabitants of Pottawatamie county by BROWN & BARHAM.

GROCERIES, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, soap, &c.
PRINTS—English and American, and domestic.
BLANKETS—quilts, carpets, rugs, woolens.
CALICO—shirting and shirts of all colors.
FLANNELS—muslins, jaconets, gauze;
RIBBONS—satin, sarsenet, galloons, binding;
CLOTHES—velveteens, cords, kerseys and cloth.
SHEETING—tick, diaper, toweling;
HOSE—woolen and cotton, gloves, socks and stockings;
LADIES Alapacca, Merino, Coburgh and Frunch dresses;
LACES—French and English, silk and cotton thread, nets, quilling and flowers;
SEWED MUSLIN—collars, braids, thread, needles, pins and thimbles;
SILK AND SATIN—bows, ties, neckcloths, hats and eyes;
SMALLWARES—buttons, glass, steel, gilt, silk and satin;
THREADS—silk, linen, and cotton of all colors;
SHOES—ferretts, edging, binding, caps and bonnets;
IRISH LINEN—Union check;
TOOLS—double and cut plain irons, chisels, gouges and augers of all sizes, drawing knives;
SAWS—taper, pit and mill, rip-ping, compass and hand saws, also turning wobs, pit and hand saw sets and tillers;
FILES—bastard, horse rasps and flat wood files;
GIMBLETS—shell and spike, turnscrews;
NAILS AND GLASS;
STEEL—knives, forks, pocket and pen knives, screws, door hinges, Scissors and spectacles good, and common quality, door locks;
SALERATUS—spices, oils, paints, varnish, saltpetre, olive oil, camphor;
LIQUORS—rectified whisky, gin and cognac brandy, by the Gallon.
HAMS—barley, rice, dried apples and peaches;
RAISINS—currants, almonds, allspice and pickles;
TOBACCO AND SNUFF—Ginger, tartar, vitriol and caneldas;
POWDER—lead, vinegar, thunder rubber;
TARTANS AND PLAIDS—a good selection from Scotland, for ladies and gentlemen's dress—all others may be had to order.

BROWN & BARHAM.

Kanesville, Aug. 22, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE improvement situated in the North part of Pottawatamie county, adjoining Mr. Maggard on the South, containing forty-five acres under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation. Two good cabins and other valuable improvements. Plenty of good water and timber in the neighborhood of the premises. Those desiring can be informed by Charles Allen. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Kanesville, Aug. 22, 1849.

WAGGONING.

THE undersigned wishing to inform the citizens of Kanesville and Pottawatamie County that he has opened a shop in Kanesville, where he will carry on waggoning in all its various branches. Those who may favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Carriage, plow and waggon timber, and waggon boxes made to order. All kinds of country work taken in exchange for waggoning, and for which the highest price will be given.

CHARLES E. BIDDLE.

Kanesville, Aug 22, 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the undersigned will apply to the County Court of Pottawatamie county, at the next session thereof, for a license to keep a ferry across the Missouri river, at the mouth of Mosquito creek, in said county.

Aug 22d, 1849. [illegible] & Co.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1849.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

St. John, (N. B.,) Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

The Europa arrived at Halifax last evening. She brings 123 passengers.

England and Ireland.—The crops throughout England and Ireland are very promising. The potato disease has appeared in a number of places in Ireland. The Irish papers contain the most distressing accounts of intense suffering, particularly in the southwestern districts; the workhouses are filled to repletion and thousands of persons are actually without the means of keeping life and soul together.

France.—The Elections to fill thirty-five vacancies are going forward quietly, and the result favor the Moderate candidates. In Paris the ministerial candidates are all returned; in the provinces, Lamartine and a few other Socialists have secured their elections. On Thursday their was a rumor in Paris that a difference existed in the Cabinet—some said that Barrot and the Dufaure would retire. A doubt was expressed whether the English had, as previously reported, remonstrated with France on the subject of Rome. Mons. D'Huys has been despatched as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of St. James with apparent haste: the object is, as has been conjectured, to neutralise Lord Palmerston, decided or apprehended intervention in favor of the Romans. In reference to this subject, the London Sun says: "Lord Palmerston has demanded an explanation in regard to the intentions of France towards Rome—how long it is intended that the French army shall occupy Rome, or the Roman territory—whether it is resolved to support Pope Pius." The Legitimist and Jesuit journals are setting up a cry for the absolute and unconditional restoration of his Holiness, but the correspondent of the Times says, that no such folly is intended by the French Government.

Several committees of the Legislative Assembly suggest a prorogation from the 15th August to 1st October, without any detriment to the public business. A committee was appointed forthwith to consider the proposition. The difficulties which beset the French Government, particularly regarding the Italian question, occasion a great fluctuation in the funds. The Moniteur contains a dispatch from Gen. Oudinot, giving an elaborate description of the final assualt made on the 29th June. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 400 killed and 125 prisoners. The French admit only 9 killed and 110 prisoners. In consequence of the surrender of Rome, the order received at Toulon for embarking reinforcements was countermanded, and a steamer, already at sea, will be ordered back.

The total number of deaths in Paris and suburbs, since the commencement of the epidemic, has been upwards of 20,000.

Italy.—The Roman Assembly, at its last sitting, adopted a constitution, and ordered it to be deposited in the capitol, as an expression of the unanimous wish of the people. It is to be engraved on marble. Funeral services have been ordered for those who fell defending the Republic. The full entrance of the French took place on the evening of the 3d. The Assembly recommended abstinence from revenge, as useless and unworthy the dignity of Republicans. Garabaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men. He was loudly cheered as he passed through the city by the people. It is probable that he would fall in with a detachment of the forces of the Neapolitans or Spaniards, to whom he might give trouble. His intention is said to be to invade the Kingdom of Naples. A division of the French expedition has set out in pursuit of him. The Roman Government is composed of three individuals, two French and one Roman. The latest accounts state that the Roman municipality had proclaimed that no Convention had been made with the French. The Pontifical arms had been razed; the tri-color remained. Venice holds out against the Austrians, making a vigorous resistance; but they labor under severe inconveniences for want of provisions. It is said that Lord Palmerston has sent a dispatch to the Sardinian Government, expressing a wish that Sardinia would not negotiate a peace with Austria, England wishing to save Italy from its present abyss.

Denmark and the Dutchies.—A signal victory has been gained by the Danes over the Holsteins at North Rutland, and announced to the Minister of Copenhagen in the following telegraphic dispatch: "From Commander of Danish squadron—The commandant at Fredonia demanded transport vessels for upwards of 800 prisoners, 30 of whom are officers—expect they will arrive at Copenhagen to-morrow—the enemy totally defeated—our victorious army is in full pursuit of the enemy—all their battering guns were taken."

Austria and Hungary.—The Hungarians continue carrying on an unequal struggle with indomitable energy and courage. Advices from Vienna of the 7th have been received. The former statements of the victory won by Baron Jellachich, prove altogether unfounded. The Baron is still in the back countries. The Imperial troops on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving Raab, followed the Hungarians, and appear to have obtained some advantages at Acs, where, it is said, 600 Hungarians were made prisoners. The Austrian headquarters have been removed to Babylona, where the Emperor was.

Intelligence has been received by the Belgian journals, that on the 1st and 2d July, Bombashi, with a corps d'armee of reserve of veteran troops drawn from the army operating in different parts of Hungary, and numbering 80,000, had attacked the Russian army, of 110,000 men, commanded by Prince Paskevitch in decile between Mincoli and Offen. The attack took place in Bank, so as to drive the force commanded by the Prince, in person, into the marshes of Ipoly. No details of the battle had been received, but the Hungarians were seen marching the next day with 40,000 men *en route* to rein force Georgey. Dembriski, with 55,000 men remains pursuing Paskevitch. Kossuth issued a proclamation on the 27th of June, at Breslau, calling on the people in the most emphatic language to rise in arms against the invaders. Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d, for Pseghin. Iadstadt was fearfully bombarded no the 7th, but, according to the last accounts, held out. The garrison hoisted a black flag; token—"would rather die than surrender."

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION AT ST. LOUIS—FIVE STEAMBOATS BURNED—TERRIBLE RIOT.

Another of those terrible steamboat conflagrations for which of late, that city is noted, took place about three o'clock on Sunday morning July 29th, the steamer Algoma was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the wind being from the north east, soon carried them over to the Phœnix, the next boat below, and almost simultaneously with this the Mary, the next boat above the Algoma, took fire. The next boat above the Mary was the San Francisco, great exertions were made to run the boat out into the stream but proved unsuccessful. And then the Dubuque took fire and consumed all her upper works. The following is the value of boats and the insurance. Most of the boats had cargoes, the Mary's cargo was valued at $30,000

	VALUE BOATS.	INSURANCE.
Algoma,	$12,000	$6,000
San Francisco	18,000	14,000
Mary,	14,000	13,000
Dubuque,	10,000	8,000
Phœnix,	8,000	6,000

The books and papers of the Algoma, except those in the safe, which were afterwards recovered were destroyed. Two mails from the South Pass and Fort Laramie, brought down from Independence, were also in the office, but about a barrel and a half, being a part of the letters, was afterwards recovered in a burnt and wet condition. Two boxes of specie, containing $3,920, brought down by Mr. Smart, and consigned to P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co., were also in the office and have not yet been recovered. The officers and hands on board saved nothing of their clothing or property. The boat was consumed to the waters' edge, and the wreck sunk at the landing.

The loss in this last calamity, must not have been less than $150,000.

The Riot.

The St. Louis Union gives the following account of a riot which occurred while the fire was carrying on its work of destruction:

Shortly after daylight while the fire was raging, two dogs commenced fighting on the Levee, when a Mr. Kyler who happened to be passing at the time, and without knowing to whom the dogs belonged, stooped and patted one of them saying to him: "go it my little fellow." At the moment he engaged in this act, he was struck on the back with a piece of iron, then on the head, by one of the fireman, and before his friends could rescue him he was pretty severely handled. A police officer at once arrested the fireman, but his friends rescued him, and declared that he shodld not be taken to the calaboose.

By this time, a number of the friends of the man who had been struck, gathered around, and attempted to flog the fireman. Other members of the Franklin now rushed up, and drove this party into a groggery near by where the man who commenced the disturbance was severely beaten, until the police made their way in, rescued and took him to the calaboose. The Mayor, Lieut. Cozzens of the city guard, and Lieut. Molair, of the star police, being on the ground with a pretty strong police force, promptly restored order. When this was effected, the Mayor started to go to the Ferry Landing for the purpose of requesting one of the Ferry Boats to come up and tow out the San Francisco, and the Lieutenants and police scattered about among the crowd, firemen and spectators attending to their duty. This gave the beligerant parties an opportunity of coming together again, which they done some half hour after their separation. The difficulty now assumed the character of a regular riot—both parties commenced throwing stones. Directly a man issued from a house and fired a gun at the firemen; then those firemen who happened to have pistols with them, commenced firing in return, but probably at too great a distance to do any injury.

The two parties now greatly augmented; the firemen coming up from the other companies and their opponents being joined by their friends, who came to their aid. And now commenced one of the bloodiest and most awful scenes we ever witnessed. Men with their clothes besmeared with blood, their faces gashed and torn, haggard with fright, and red with gore, were to be seen running hither and thither, followed by a crowd of intoxicated and infuriated men, who, at almost every step hurled with fierce vengeance sharps angular stones at some affrighted wretch, as he fled for his life; and not unfrequently some well aimed stone, would take effect upon the head of a poor fellow, who would fall as though shot dead.

At length the firemen succeeded in driving their opponents into two different houses. One at the corner of Morgan street and Commercial alley called the New Orleans House; the other into a house on the Levee, between Green and Morgan street, where most of them boarded, kept by Mr. John O'Brien. Both these houses were tippling shops. The firemen entered and riddled them, tearing and breaking their contents to pieces, and scattering their fragments in all directions.

At the back of the house on Morgan street, a most bloody scene was witnessed. The firemen surrounded the house, and their victims took refuge in the extreme back room; this they soon forced, and there a fight commenced that was truly awful to witness. Men were beaten until their heads were almost a jelly, and so bloody that they could scarcely have been recognized by their most intimate friends; but the firemen drove the other party from the house, and here ended the fighting. During all this time the Mayor was to be seen moving from point to point, trying to allay the storm, and restore order; and that truly meritorious and brave officer, Lieut. Cozzens, and his men, were making arrests, and seconding the efforts of the Mayor.

The Mayor called on the Greys to turn out and assist in suppressing the riot, but the few who responded to the call, came too late to render aid. Notwithstanding there were a great number of shots fired by both parties, during this riot, we believe no person was killed, or, with one exception, very seriously injured, though quite a number were slightly wounded.

Had the riot occurred at a later period of the day, when a much larger number of persons would have been present, or had muskets been placed in the hands of the firemen—which would have been the case later in the day, and which was the case at the close of the riot—we doubt not the whole band of those who opposed the firemen, would have been shot down or cut to pieces, to a man.

The Greys were called out by the Mayor on Sunday evening, and were on duty during the night.

On Sunday the Mayor sent to the Arsenal, and procured a quantity of ball cartridges, which were to have been sent in case of a difficulty on Sunday night.

At a late hour Sunday night, the Missouri Fire Company repaired to the Levee with a cannon for the purpose of battering the houses down where the riot commenced, but the timely appearance of the Mayor and police prevented.

William Mackenzie, lately surrendered to the Canadian authorities as a refugee from justice, under the Ashburton treaty, was not the person known to the records of the country as of 1837-8. (the name of whom is William Lyon Mackenzie,) but William Mackenzie, convicted of forgery. W. L. M. he was believed a citizen of the United States.—[Wash. Rep.

Calhoun's Speech.

Calhoun's speech occupies eight long columns of fine type in the Missouri Republican, it is too long for any body to read. We published his opening and closing remarks:

To the People of the Southern States:

Several reasons would have prevented me from taking any notice of Col. Benton, if his attack in his late speech, delivered in the Capitol of Missouri, had been directed exclusively against me. The line of conduct I have prescribed to myself, in reference to him, is to have as little to do with him as possible; and I accordingly never notice what comes from him, even in his character as Senator, when I can avoid doing so consistently with my public duties. I regard him in a light very different from what he seems to regard me, if we may judge from the frequency and violence of his attacks on me. He seems to think I stand in his way, and that I am ever engaged in some scheme to put him down. I, on the contrary, have never for a moment thought of raising him to the level of a competitor or rival, nor considered it of any importance to me whether he was put down or not. He must think he has something to gain by assailing me; I, on the contrary, feel I have nothing to gain by noticing him, and when compelled to do so, am satisfied if I escape without some loss of self-respect. I have another reason for not desiring to notice him on the present occasion. All his charges against me, with few and trifling exceptions, are but the reiterations of those often made heretofore by himself and others, and which I have met and successfally repelled in my place in the Senate. That they made no impression against me either in the Senate or community, there can be no better proof than is afforded in the labarious and tiresome effort he made in his present speech, to revive and give them circulation.

Under the influence of these reasons I would have remained silent, had I alone been concerned. But such is not the case. His blow is aimed much more at you than me. He strikes at me for the double purpose of weakning me in your confidence, and of striking at you and your cause through me, which he thinks can be done more effectually indirectly, than directly. Thus regarding his attack, I feel it to be a duty I owe to you and your cause to repel it. * * * *

To close he says:

I notice, in the progress of this communication, that Col. Benton evinced unusual solicitude to confound the Missouri compromise, and all other compromises of the kind, with the Wilmot proviso. I attribute it, in part, to a desire to screen himself from the odium of having voted for the Wilmot proviso, by confounding it with other measures that were far less offensive; but I said that there was another more powerful reason, which would be explained in the sequel. That reason was to shelter himself, if possible, against the charge of violating instructions, which he acknowledged to be above exception. If he could possibly establish, that the Missouri compromise and the Wilmot proviso were identical, as he would have his constituents believe, to obey the one would be to obey the other. But I have shown that was impossible, and thus he is left without the possibility of escaping the charge of disobeying them.

With a few additional remarks I shall close this long communication.

Col. Benton assigns devotion to the Union as his motive for taking the course he has; and, by implication, charges yours as being the side of disunion, and his and the abolitionists that of the union. In this he but follows the example of all who have betrayed you, or intend to betray you. It is so common that it has become notorious, that a strong profession of attachment to the Union, and condemnation of what is called the violence and ultraism of the south, accompanied by a volley of abuse to me, and the absence of all censure or condemnation of your assailants, are certain signs that he who utters them is ready to seize the first opportunity to desert your cause.

To these designs may be added another—an appeal to that portion of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, quoted by Col. Benton, under circumstances which makes its application apply to you and not to those who assail you. I respond to every word it contains with a hearty amen. It is indeed deeply to be deplored that parties should be designated by geographical position, and I regard whatever party or individual may have caused it, as deserving of public reprobation. But, to avoid geographical designation of parties, it is indispensable that each section of the Union should respect the rights of the others, and carefully abstain from violating them. Unless that is done, it will be impossible to avoid it; aggression will and ought to lead to resistance on the part of those whose rights are trampled upon and safety endangered. Sectional assault on one side, and sectional resistance on the other, cannot fail to lead to sectional designation of parties. The blame and responsibility rightfully falls on the section that assaults. Which that is, in the present case, admits of no doubt.

The South has been on the defensive throughout, and borne indignities and encroachments on its rights and safety with a patience unexampled, and yet she is basely charged with disunion, and the North lauded as its advocate. *We must learn to disregard such unfounded and unjust charges, and manfully do our duty, to save both the Union and ourselves; if it can be done consistently with our equality and our safety; and if not, to save ourselves at all events.* In doing so we should but follow the example of our Washington in the great struggle which severed the Union between the colonies and the mother country. He was ardently attached to that union, struggled hard to preserve it by resisting the encroachments of Parliament on the old established rights and privileges of the colonies, but the folly and infatuation of Parliament, and the vile machinations of traitor among ourselves, rendered all his efforts and those of the patriots of his day unavailing. The result known the consequences. My sincere prayer is that those who are succeeding us may be guided by his counsel to your safety, and our fathers, who framed the constitution, and secured to us the blessings of a free government, as well by their labors as sufferings, guided by the example.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Fort Hill, June 5, 1849.

Funeral of Mrs. Madison.

Yesterday the funeral of the lamented Mrs. Madison, one of the brightest ornaments of the society of Washington and of the nation, took place from St. John's church. From ten o'clock in the morning the body was exposed in the church, and was visited by numbers anxious to take a last look at her who had been so long the observed of all observers, and who had, after occupying as exalted a position as a woman may in America, showed in private life that she had cast dignity on, not received lustre from it. At the hour fixed for the funeral the church was thronged, the President and most of the Cabinet being present, with almost every one connected with the Government in an official capacity. The beautiful service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Messrs. Pine and French, after which a procession was formed according to the programme published yesterday, under the direction of the Marshal of the District and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The *cortege* moved from St. John's to Pennsylvania avenue, the different bells of the city tolling the while, and then proceeded to the Congressional Cemetery, where the body was deposited for the present, until arrangements shall have been made for removing it to its final resting-place, the cemetery at Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia, the family seat where Mr. Madison was buried. Mrs. Madison was the last survivor of the immediate families of those of our Chief Magistrates who participated in the strife and councils of the Revolution.—[Requiescat.

At a recent meeting in New York, by sympathizers of all nations with the Hungarians, two flags were displayed, one designed to be sent to Kossuth, and another to the Red Republicans of France.

The Hungarian flag was tri-color—green, white, and crimson—with the Goddess of Liberty in the centre, and on one side the inscription "Washington, the Liberator of America;" on the other, "Kossuth, the Liberator of Hungary." At the foot were the words "Unity, Liberty, Glory." On the obverse side was the following: "The free Hungarians in America to the liberated Hungarians in their native land." The second flag was very handsome, though plain. The ground was scarlet, and the inscription in black letters. It contained the following words: "*Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite, Solidarite;*" and in the centre, in large letters, the words "*Union Socialiste.*"—[The Republic.

The gold medal ordered by Congress to be prepared for General Taylor, as a testimonial of his services at Buena Vista, we learn was received at Washington yesterday The cost of the medal, which was struck at the United States mint in Philadelphia, was three thousand dollars.—[The Republic.

The proposition to attempt the naturalization of camels into the Western Prairie seems to meet with general favor. There is no reason why the plan should not succeed, as these animals, originally natives of the temperate regions between southern Siberia and the mountains of Thibet, have been diffused over the whole of Asia and Africa. They are yet used in Turkey, and during the Arab domination were common in Spain. There is said to be no difference of characteristics between the Tartar steppes and the Western deserts; at all events, the experiment is worth a trial.—[The Republic.

The St. Domingians have asked the aid of France against the Haytiens, and an agent of the French consul has gone to Paris to get assistance. The consul assures them that aid will be granted.

The New York Express relates the following melancholy cholera incident:

"Two young ladies, beautiful and accomplished—Maria Louisa and Virginia Star, one 19 and the other 21 years of age—were both engaged to be married on Monday last. On Saturday night previous, both went to Hoboken, and there imprudently partook of the ice-creams, straw berries, and other fruits. The hour appointed for the wedding found both of them in cold death, with their bridal garments for a winding sheet."

Money Buried.—Mr. David Dunlap recently died at Portland, Callaway county. Not being able to find his money, of which he was known to have a considerable sum, and suspected that it was in his pocket in his under-shirt, his friends several days after he was buried disinterred him and found, in his shirt $2,225. It is said he died of Cholera.

A Sign of the Times.—The Montreal Courier contains the prospectus of a new journal to be established in that city "intended to advocate the peaceable separation of Canada from Imperial connection." The tone of the prospectus is explicit and decided, yet temperate, and the paper itself will be in charge of a committee, in whose hands ample funds have been placed.

Destructive Fire—University Buildings Burned.—The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal gives the following particulars of a destructive fire in that city on the 7th:

Three or four frame buildings and one brick, formerly used as cabinet factory by the late firm of Kane & Roberts, took fire and were consumed. Finally, in spite of every effort, the University took fire, and that splendid structure is now a mass of smouldering and blackened ruins. So speedy was the work of destruction that it was found impossible to save the books and apparatus. The total loss may be estimated at $18,000, of which $13,000 were covered by insurance. Mr. Booth's loss is stated at $10,000 fully covered by an insurance of $4,500. The loss of the University is about $10,000, of which $6,000 were covered by insurance. The following losses are as follows: Western Insurance Office, Pittsburgh, $3,000; Phœnix, Pittsburgh, $2,000; Franklin, Pittsburgh, $1,000. Of the balance on the University, $500 were on the philosophical apparatus and $1,000 on the building.

New York, July 23, 5 P. M.

The steamer Crescent City arrived last night, bringing one month's later news from California. The steamer Panama, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 11th of June, with $500,000 in gold. Gold is still found in California in great quantities, but such persons only, as are accustomed to hard work, can stand the fatigue of digging it. The number of persons at the mines is estimated at twenty or thirty thousand, of whom about half are foreigners. Business at San Francisco was very dull; dry goods and provisions were selling below the original cost; lumber was still in great demand and selling for $350 per thousand.

Our Consul at Panama would not assume the responsibility of sending the California mails by the Crescent City.

The British frigate Constance was at San Blas, bound to Mazatlan, with $2,000,000 of specie.

The greatest efforts are making in California to organize a state government and demand admittance into the Union. A mass meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of electing delegates to a convention for the formation of a government for California, took place on the 12th of June. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President, Peter H. Burnett, Esq., addressed the people assembled and concluded by introducing the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, who responded to the call with his accustomed eloquence and ability.

The Crescent City has over $200,000 in specie on board.

Princeton, N. J. Aug. 2.

The locomotive ran into the canal, one passenger car was crushed to pieces, 2 men were killed and 16 wounded, some mortally. Three of the injured persons will probably die in the course of an hour, the accident was occasioned by the switch being left off.

Lightning—Fire.—We learn from a gentleman, from Oregon, Holt county, that during the storm on Monday the 6th inst., a building in that town owned and occupied by Mr Dozier, as a dwelling, and by Mr. Ballard as a drug store, and post-office, was struck by lightning and burned, together with nearly all the contents. Mr. Dozier lost all his furniture, clothing and about three hundred dollars in money; his family, escaped with nothing but their night-clothes; his daughter was badly, but not dangerously burned. Mr. Ballard saved a very small part of his stock and all the post-office papers and letters. No insurance. Loss estimated at $3,000—St. Joseph Adventure.

Santa Anna's god-son has run off from Kingston, Jamacia, with a large sum of money and jewels belonging to the Mexican hero. The General, though famous for running, could not overtake him.

Verplank Van Antwerp, a politician of some celebrity in Iowa, has taken charge of the Editorial department of the Keokuk Dispatch.—[Quincy Whig.

Statue of Clay.—It will be remembered that soon after the defeat of Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1844, the patriotic Ladies of Virginia resolved to honor the great Statesman with a full-length marble Statue, and raised a fund by voluntary contribution for that purpose. They also employed Joel T. Hart, a Kentuckian, and a young Sculptor of great promise, to do the Statue. We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Mr. H. has finished a plaster cast half length, which is now in that city, where it is much admired by Mr. Clay's friends as a spirited and faithful likeness, and that the artist contemplates departing in a few days for Italy, where he will reproduce the Statue in marble.—[N. Y. Tribune.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JESSE HOLLADAY.
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

BLUFF HOUSE
Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness and Bridle Leather; Dress and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

NEW STORE AT COUNCIL POINT.

JAMES NEEDHAM has opened a store at Council Point, where can be found a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Those wishing cheap and good goods would do well to favor him with a call.

Council Point, July 25, 1849—tf

S. F. FORSTERER—General Engraver on wood, brass, copper and jewelry. Office 6th st. Printing Office, or at the Union Hotel will be promptly executed by

Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—tf

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at July 25th. C. VOORHIS.

MEDICAL GUM LOZENGES AND YOUNG BUTTON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by VOORHIS.

WINDOW GLASS—a VOORHIS.

DRIED CHERRIES—a VOORHIS.

SALERATUS—A few kegs for sale by VOORHIS.

SPICE AND STARCH—for sale by VOORHIS.

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several hhds. good Sugar Molasses, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SCYTHES, trace chains and cow bells, at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RICE, Peaches and apples at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Bl'k silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Mosquito Creek, half a mile south of Trading Point.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices. Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crockery, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to Dressmaking and Millinery, and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—4t

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and diligence, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentlemen's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

C. CARREY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest rates of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849—tf

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

C. W. HARRIS, from Baltimore, Md., would inform the citizens of Kanesville, Council Bluffs, and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Kanesville, Iowa, on the corner of THE WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. Repairing of watches, &c., done in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Shop in the first house to the south of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 23, 1849.—6m

REFRIGERATOR LOCK SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of THE WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. Repairing of watches, &c., done in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Shop in the first house to the south of the Printing Office.

PETER ARY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 23, 1849.—6m

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—for sale by [illegible]

[illegible]

Kanesville, May 23, 1849.

H. [illegible]

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Kanesville, Iowa.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining counties that they will put in operation at the Plaster mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of whale oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & ROSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS AT NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S STORE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson residing most of the time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good TURNING LATHE fitted up for turning and drilling iron and steel. Any person having such an one and wishes to dispose of it will please to leave information at this office or inform the subscriber eight miles South of Kanesville, on Mosquito Creek.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

August 8th, 1849.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The bright spot that Shines in the Home where I Dwell.

BY ELIZA TERRELL.

Widowed and childless among strangers I wander,
Away from my friends and my kindred I dwell,
With none to caress me to sooth me or bless me,
If 'twere not for one bright spot my home were a hell.

I kneel me down lowly my tears are fast streaming,
I pour out my soul as my sorrows I tell,
And there comes a sweet spirit my sad heart consoling,
And that's the bright spot in the home where I dwell.

I once had a husband, he loved me sincerely,
My home was a heaven lit up with his smile,
once had a son and I cherished him dearly,
And they were the bright spot that lightened my toil.

But the storm has swept o'er me in wild devastation,
The mildew and blight on my bright hopes have fell,
To live for the future is all that is left me;
That's the bright spot in the home where I dwell.

Kanesville, July 21, 1849.

Thank God for Summer.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I loved the Winter once with all my soul,
And longed for snow-storms, hail, and mantled skies;
And sung their praises in as gay a troll
As Troubadors have poured to Beauty's eyes.

I deemed the hard, black frost a pleasant thing,
For logs blazed high, and horses' hoofs rang out;
And wild birds came with tame and gentle wing
To eat the bread my young hand flung about.

But I have walked into the world since then,
And seen the bitter work that cold can do—
Where the grim Ice-King levels babes and men
With bloodless spear, that pierces through and through.

I know now, there are those who sink and lie
Upon a stone bed at the dead of night,
I know the roofless and unfed *must* die,
When even lips at Plenty's Feast turn white.

Whene'er I hear the cuckoo's song
Among my wood, I bless the joyous comer;
And my heart runs a cadence in a throng
Of hopeful notes, that say—"Thank God for Summer."

I've learnt that sunshine bringeth more than flowers,
And fruits, and forest leaves to cheer the earth;
For I have seen sad spirits, like dark bowers,
Light up beneath it with a grateful mirth.

The aged limbs that quiver in their task
Of dragging life on, when the north wind goads—
Taste once again contentment, as they bask
In the straight beams that warm their church-yard road.

And Childhood—poor, pinched Childhood—half forgets.
The starving pittance of our cottage homes,
When he can leave the hearth, and chase the nets
Of gossamer that cross him as he roams.

The moping idiot seemeth less distraught
When he can sit upon the grass all day,
And laugh and clutch the blades as though he thought
The yellow sun-rays challenged him to play.

Ah! dearly now I hail the nightingale,
And greet the bee—the merry-going hummer—
And when the lilies peep so sweet and pale,
I kiss their cheeks, and say—"Thank God for Summer."

Feet that limp, blue and bleeding, as they go
For dainty cresses in December's dawn,
Can wade and dabble in the brooklet's flow,
And woo the gurgles on a July morn.

The tired pilgrim, who would shrink with dread
If Winter's drowsy torpor lulled his brain,
Is free to choose his mossy Summer bed.
And sleep his hour or two in some green lane.

Oh! Ice-toothed King I loved you once—but now
I never see you come without a pang
Of hopeless pity shadowing my brow,
To think how naked flesh must feel your fang.

My eyes watch now to see the buds unfold,
And my ears listen to the callow rook,
I hunt the palm-trees for their first rich gold,
And pry for violets in the southern nook.

And when fair Flora sends the butterfly
Painted and spangled, as her herald mummer;
"Now for warm holidays," my heart will cry,
"The poor will suffer less!—Thank God for Summer!"

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Tribune.

The Czar's Allocution.

The readers of the last Foreign News will have observed that the Autocrat Nicholas, following the bad example set him by some prelates, has found time to turn aside from his legitimate duties, and devote his energies to the diffusion of Christian Faith, which he finds lamentably deficient—out of his own dominions. The account we publish says that the Czar, having assembled the Catholic Bishops of Russia and Russian Poland at St. Petersburg, made them the following speech:

"I do not wish for a new religion; a new sort of Catholic creed has been invented abroad, and I desire that it may not be introduced into my empire, because these innovators are the worst agitators, and without faith it is impossible that anything can subsist. The West at this moment offers a fair specimen of *what men come to if they have no faith*—how great are the follies and absurdities which they commit! Look at Rome; I predicted all that would happen there. *Faith has entirely disappeared in the West.* The manner in which the Pope has been treated is a plain proof the true faith exists in Russia alone, and I hope (making the sign of the cross) that this holy faith may be maintained here—I told the late Pope Gregory XVI. things which he had never heard from anybody else. The present Pope is a good man, his intentions are excellent, but *his principles savor too much of the spirit of the age.* The King of Naples is a good Catholic; he has been excommunicated by the Pope, and now the Pope is compelled to have recourse to him."

Bishop Hollowinski replied—"Your Majesty, the Holy Father was obliged to yield to circumstances and the spirit of the Age."

The Emperor—"Very possibly; but *all these disorders arise from want of faith.* I am not a fanatic, but I have firm faith. In the West they have run to two extremes—*despotism and impiety.*" Addressing the Polish Bishops, the Czar continued—"You are the near neighbors of those misguided men; let your example be their guide. If you encounter obstacles, soldiers, yourselves to put them down. I will employ all my power to stem the torrent of impiety and revolt, which is spreading more and more, and threatens even to penetrate even into my dominions. A revolutionary spirit is in the ranks of society. *In short there is no longer any religious faith*—the evil will increase still more." Addressing himself to the Metropolitan Bishops, and kissing his hand, the Czar concluded by saying—"We have always understood each other, and I trust that it will always continue so."

—We suspect the Autocrat is not so far wrong as many at the first blush may be inclined to pronounce him—that there is a good deal less faith in Western Europe than the Czar and his 'order' would naturally consider wholesome. There was a time when 'the Western Nations' had strong faith in the early French Revolution and its Heir Napoleon; but 'the spoiled child of Fortune' proved as selfish and ignoble a tyrant as any of the base herd so kings into which he so perfidiously crawled. Next the oppressed, indignant nations rallied as one man to dethrone the usurper, incited by solemn promises from the Allied Kings of Constitutions and Liberties as a recompense for their devotion and bravery. The 'legitimates' proved as faithless as the usurper; they forgot their promises as soon as the danger had been averted, and punished with dungeons and death all who dared demand the Freedom they had promised. The Czar alone kept clear of perfidity—his subjects had asked nothing, and of course he had promised them nothing. Hence, you see, they alone have still lots of faith.

HUNGARY has completed three full centuries of abounding Faith. Every few years brought a crisis of Kingly necessity and a new flood of promises of amendment and respect for Popular Rights and Liberties—to be violated and scouted the moment it could be done with impunity. At length, wearied out with Imperial perfidities, tending at last to general rapine, anarchy and murder, the Hungarians here resolved to trust no more in Kingly lies or Courtly friends, but in their own hearts and arms. —'Dreadful decline of faith!' says in substance the Autocrat; 'Marshal Paskewitch! forward with two hundred thousand of my soldiers and six or seven hundred cannon! Let us see you inspire the infidel Hungarians with the Orthodox Faith!"

GERMANY heaves and surges like an ocean in a storm; her people have trusted kingcraft to the bitter end, and these are its results: Two Hundred Millions of Taxes per annum for the support of thirty or forty royal families, while skillful workmen toil in manufactories fourteen hours per day for seventy-two cents *per week*, and keenly struggle to find employment at such starving rates. The experiment of famishing Thirty Millions of people by misgovernment to the point just outside starvation, and pampering useless dignitaries with the great bulk of their just earnings, has been carried in parts of Germany to high perfection. It could hardly go farther without reaching the climax attained by the wiseacre who undertook to teach his horse to live on nothing, and would have succeeded, only "just as he got him *almost* learned to live without eating, the ——— fool died." The Germans, not being quite so docile, are making up their minds to *live*, and to that end would dispense with flocks of vultures which have so long eaten out their substance. They no longer believe it a Divine Ordinance that Millions shall perish in order that thousands should live in luxurious idleness. Many say, "*If we must* die, we will die not as dogs, but as men"—and they appeal against the injustice to the strength in their arms, and the courage in their hearts. "All these disorders arise from want of faith.' Forward, my Prince of Prussia! and silence their Socialist blasphemy with volleys of grape and musketry! Give the democratic infidels a taste of the true Aristocratic Faith!"

—And ITALY, too—("*thou*, Brutus?")—grows restiff under Imperial and Sacerdotal domination! Her millions of beggars, wandering aimless in their rags between the most fertil earth and the balmiest sky that earth was ever blessed with, cease to contemplate udoringly the ancient mysteries while they cogitate on this the darkest mystery of all—that tyrants and butchers should be eulogised in high quarters as exemplary Christians, while the People they have so long enslaved and starved are execrated for not obeying with due humility and meek submission—that Kings and nobles are allowed from year to year to eat out the substance of their subjects in lavish luxury and wasteful ostentation without incurring a word of clerical rebuke or remonstrance, while every effort of those people to secure a more equal and just distribution of the comforts of life is denounced in pulpit harangues and Pontifical Allocutions as impelled by scepticism and devilism. Nay: even the Pope himself does not escape the Autocratic censure—"He is a good man, his intentions are excellent, *but his principles savor too much of the spirit of the age.*" Spare, O spare the penitent, stern censor! and let present devotion atone for past indiscretions! Forward there, Saint Radetsky and Legate Oudinot! and let the crumbling towers of Venice, the shattered fanes and shrines of Rome, bear witness to *your* loyal zeal against "the two extremes, fanaticism and impiety!"

Ho, trusty Hetman of the Cossacks! muster your gaunt, ferocious myrmidons for a general foray against the seats of Civilization, the homes of Art, the vantage-grounds of Progress, in the Old World! The Toiling Millions believe less blindly than they did, for they *think* more. They begin to talk of their Right to Live on earth, not as beggars or spaniels, but as men! Haggard Aristocracy stands aghast at the murmuring, and startled Royalty sends its emissaries creeping to the footstool of the Autocrat for instant aid. Spur fiercely, old Hetman! gallop fast and untiringly, ye blind, obedient devastators! for if your myriad hoofs do not ring speedily on the Rhine as well as the Danube, the Great Revolution cannot be subverted or stayed! Ah! if there were no Russia, with its Sixty Millions of boors and slaves, blindly obeying the nod of their despot, what *would* become of human docility and King-protected Faith?

Grammer Lessons at Home, with practical illustrations by a spoiled child. (At supper.)

Old Man.—Tom, what did you say last night about this yearth?

Tom.—Why, it went buzzing around like the nation, and warn't it for the centre fry pun [centripital] traction, it would fly to yatom.—[Breaks a mug and plate in explaining.]

Old Lady.—I lay your head will tract my fist directly.

Tom.—Oh, that was the traction of gravey-tater-ation (gravitation) operating upon de mug which caused it to attack the plate in hostile manner.

Old Man.—Now, parse plate for me, Tommy.

Tom.—Plate is a neuter noun, third person, broken number, nominative case *shivered*—do you understand?

Old Lady.—Now parse hostile manner for me, you little brat.

Tom.—Hostile manner is a compound noun, first person, devil of a gender, and governs the verb [seeing the coffee pot coming at his head he gets up and puts for safety.]

When Mrs. Partington got home from the concert, the questions were eagerly asked how she liked it.—"Oh, it was delightful," said she, "it was a full and good imitation of actual combat, and the performers on the trumpets did run up the chromatic scale most beautifully. Why the effects of the old Cornute Band weren't any circumstance to it." She didn't like some of the Italian singers, and wondered why they would sing things that nobody could understand, and went into a dissertation on singing English words to music—expressing a regret that the sacred sounds should be so much ungarbled as now.

SANITARY MEASURES.—A child of highly respectable parents went into a drug-store, the other day, and said:

"What is the price of your military [medicine] per gallon?"

"Of the 15,000,000 persons of this country, there are about 150,000 who possess the luxury of a four-wheeled carriage.

The editor of the Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette has written the following long editorial in regard to the "Mormons at the Salt Lake." The editor is very fearful that the Mormons will form a hostile colony against the United States which if not attended to immediately, will overthrow the government of this country. He asks the question "whether that people is to be allowed to grow up with the feelings of Americans or those of enemies and foreigners?" We answer, so far as American citizens are disposed to sustain the constitution and laws of the country—the Mormons are with them. So far as Americans adhere to justice and equal rights—they are with them. So far as American citizens will sustain all, in the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences—the Mormons are with them. So Mr. Gazette, there is not so much cause of alarm as you apprehend. Now you need not fear that they will "override all the necessities and obligations of equal republican institutions." The Mormon people can be led and governed by a silken thread if they believe a benevolent hand has hold of it. The hand of overbearance, tyranny and oppression can trouble, distress, and kill them; but it can never inspire them with a love or a zeal to support that hand. In most cases, the Mormon religion takes away the fear of death, and a little liberality extended towards them would greatly tend to oil the wheels of friendship and effectually prevent the Mormon carr from squealing rebellion or nullification. The love of their religion excluding fear from their hearts, and being assured of the kind disposition of the Government towards them, they are ready to face any danger for their country's sake The Editor of the Gazette will find it difficult to persuade any other people to settle in that country while there are yet so many other sections of the country so much more fertile and productive. None but the Mormons, that have been forced into an acquaintance with new countries, compelled to seek an assylum in the lonely retreats of the valleys of the mountains, accustomed to fatigue, hardship and privation, will desire to make that county their home.

The Mormons at the Salt Lake.

Recent advices from the Far West inform us that the Mormons, who have found their promised land and laid the corner-stone of their second temple on the banks of the Timpanozoo, or the Great Salt Lake, are already preparing to send a delegate to Washington, and to ask of Congress the advantages of a regular Territorial government.

This is a circumstance of interest in itself, as showing the extraordinary rapidity with which in American hands and under the tramp of American feet, the desert suddenly blossoms into life and cultivation; but the fact has an additional and very grave importance, springing from the character of the settlers, and of the country in which they have founded their colony, which ought to give it the attention and careful consideration of the national authorities.

We know as yet but very little as to the real state of things at the Salt Lake, the extent and progress of the settlements, and the number of Mormons now seated there. We are merely aware that they have been perfectly successful in establishing their colony; that their lands are fertile and extensive, capable of supporting a considerable population; that their religious policy is one of concentration, aiming to bring all their people together into one chosen home; that they are already numerous enough to feel the want of a Territorial organization; and that is within their power,—within a year or two, perhaps, if they choose,—to bring together such a population as will entitle them to demand admission into the Union as an independent, sovereign State.

In our view of the case, this is a consummation more to wished than dreaded. We are desirous that the Mormons should enjoy all the benefits and feel all the restraints of Territorial government as soon and as effectually as possible. The bridle should be upon the neck of the colt, that the grown steed may be accustomed to it. Considering the somewhat Ishmaelitish character of the Mormons—fanatical and persecuted zealots, with whom it is a point of faith to shun and repel, as it is a point of feeling to hate, the world—and the nature and position of the country they have seized upon, to make of it their Holy Land, it is clearly the interest, as it ought to be the duty, of the National Government, to extend the laws and authority of the United States over them without delay,—to accustom them, from the first, to restraint and obedience,—and, above all, to prevent their growing up in a state of quasi independence, natural to their remote and wild situation, which might be productive of some serious difficulties, if not actual calamities, hereafter.

Between the 102 deg. of west longitude, where the wild sage land, or proper prairie desert begins, to the Sierra Nevada, the western limit of the great Shoshoco Desert, or Great Basin, as it is now properly called, is a distance of nineteen degrees of longitude, or about 1000 miles. The Salt Lake is situated nine degrees, or 475 miles east of the fertile regions of the Mississippi Valley; or nearly midway between the two portions of the republic. It forms the Great Oasis of the western desert; and the various smaller oases, the different habitable regions of mountain land around it, are so placed as to be dominated by it. In fact, this Valley of the Salt Lake, besides commanding the roads to Oregon and California, may be said to command nearly the whole country West of the Mississippi Valley. It cuts the continent in twain, and separates from the Union the growing States beyond the Sierra, on the borders of the Pacific. It forms the nucleus of an Alpine state, which, once peopled with courageous rebels, might maintain its independence against the Federal Government, or the world, impregnable within its mountain barriers, behind the immense glacis of prairie desert. Such a State would naturally, from its military position, extend its influence eastward, over the Three Parks, and down, in fact, to Fosts Laramie and St. Vrain and the regions at the foot of the mountains,—northward, over all the basin of the Wind River mountains and the upper valleys of Lewis's River,—westward, over the rocky Basin, with its various valleys,—and southward, to the head waters of the Colorado, and the Gila. Great part of the Mexican land of the Moquis and Zuni, and, in fact, all the Northern portions of New Mexico.

Such a hostile state must, of course, never be allowed to grow up in that wild but all important mountain country. There must be a State of the Union there, filled with patriotic and zealous citizens with no thoughts or feelings but those of Americans. The Mormon settlement should, therefore, be fostered and cared for in every proper way by Government and Congress; which should expect the rapid progress of its Territorial, or even State existence; and so prepare, in view of both, the whole scheme of State and Territorial division of the continent. The Mormon colony can never be brought under the jurisdiction of California, Oregon, or New Mexico. Nature forbids it, and the attempt to disregard the natural law can only lead to, and indeed compel mischief. A Salt Lake State, which, under mismanagement by Government and Congress, might be made a barrier and cause an eternal separation between the Pacific States and those of the Mississippi Valley, may be also made, and is necessary as, a bond of connexion, a firm link of interest and amity, between the dissevered portions. It is now certain that a people—the Mormons, too—will grow up in that commanding region in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The question is whether that people is to be allowed to grow up with the feelings of Americans, or those of enemies and foreigners.

There is another circumstance connected with the subject of this Mormon settlement, to which we have not alluded, although it is worthy of serious consideration. Whatever the wishes, the objects, the supposed interests even of this people, who have been the occasion of quarrels, leading to persecutions, in other places, it can scarcely be deemed politic to suffer this State to grow up as a Mormon one merely, with a Mormon constitution and laws, a Mormon government, and Mormon fanaticism, as a vital principle, overriding all the necessities and obligations of equal republican institutions. Fanaticism should be weakened by dillution. The intersets of the country require that the government should encourage emigration of all kinds into the Salt Lake Valley as actively and rapidly as possible, so as to prevent the overwhelming preponderance of the one dangerous sect, and the unlimited increase of a dangerous superstition.

An Irish Letter.

Tallymucklescrag, Parish of Ballyragget,
Near Ballyslucghuthry, Jan. 22d, 1839.

MY DEAR NEPHEW:—I hav'nt cent you a letter since the last time I wrote to you, because we have moved from our former place of living, and did'nt know where a letter would find you; but I now wid pleasure take up my pin to inform you of the death of your own livin' uncle Kilpatrick, who died very suddenly last week after a lingering illness of six months. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his sickness, lying perfectly quiet and spacheless, all the while talking incoherently and crying for wather. I had no opportunity of informing you of his death sooner, exceipt I wrote you by the last post, which wint off two days before he died and thin you'd had the postage to pay.

I am at a lost to tell you what his death was ackasioned at, but I fear that it was his last illness, for he was never well tin days together durin' the whole time of his confinement, and I believe his death was occasioned by his atin' too much of rabbit stuffed with gravy and pays, or pays and gravy stuffed with rabbits, I can't tell which, but be that as it will, as soon as he brathed his last the doctor gave up all hopes of his recovery. I need not tell you anything about his age, for you well know that in March nixt he would have been twenty-five years owld lackin' tin months, and had he lived till that time he would thin have been six months dead. His property now devolves to his nixt heirs, who all died some time ago; so that I expect it will be divided betwane us, and you know his property was very consitherable, for he had a fine estate which was sowld to pay his dibts and the remainder lost in a horse-race; but it was the opinion of every body at the time, he would have won the race if the horse he run against hadn't been too fast for him. I niver saw a man, and the doothors all say so, observed directions and tuck medicine better than he did. He said he would as lave take bitther as swate, if it only had the same taste, and ipicackiana as whisky punch, if it would only put him in the same humor for fighting.

Your own lovin' Uncle,
SHANE O'FLATHERTY.

[Phil. Dispatch.

SPECULATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.—There are a good many excellent stories in circulation brought over from California by the passengers on the Crescent City, illustrative of the very peculiar state of affairs in California. One of the best we have heard, is as follows:

A naval officer had just landed on the wharf at San Francisco, and seeing a ragged, dirty looking fellow lounging around, hailed him, saying:

"Halloo, my good fellow if you'll lay a hand, and take this trunk to the hotel, I'll give you two dollars."

"Two h—ls," exclaimed the indignant lounger, "why stranger, I'll give you an ounce of gold to carry it up yourself."

"Agreed," replied the officer, who shouldering his own heavy trunk, took it to the hotel, followed closely by his ragged employer, who promptly handed over to him the assayed gold, thus enabling the officer to pocket sixteen dollars very easily.

The last speculation, however, of which we have heard, was that of a loafer, who stole a hen, and invited four returned miners to dine upon her, at the reasonable rate of five dollars each. In preparing the hen for cooking, our loafer found in her crop two ounces of gold. After partaking freely of the fowl, the loafer found the following to be their profits of the transaction:

For four guests at $5 each, $20
For two ounce of gold, found in hen's crop, 32
Total profits on hen, $52

IMMIGRANTS AT BOSTON.—The travellers has a Statement of immigrants who have arrived at that port from Europe, within the last quarter from April 1 to July 1. The whole number of vessels conveying them was 107—of immigrants, 10,234. Of this number, 6,630 were from England, principally Irish; 2,327 from Ireland direct; and 3000 more from British provinces. Nearly 3,000 paid head money.

The Utica Observer calls Fill H. Warren, "General Taylor's quartermaster hatchet."

From the blessing among the gods, he occasionally receives, we presume.

A Gentle Whisper to the Wife.

"The head of the woman is the man"

1. Let your husband be your dear friend the dearest.

2. Beware of the first dispute—many a noble ship has been lost by a single leak. Is there a spark of discontent or petulence rising? Stop, stop, retire to your closet. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

3. Make the home of your companion pleasant—delightful. Is he absent? greet his return with a sweet smile.

4. Delicacy and modest are the highest ornaments, the brightest jewels; keep them polished highly. Modesty, emanating from a sanctified heart, is sweeter far than the perfumes of Arabia.

5. Let your husband think, that you think him to be a good husband. This is half the battle in making it a reality.

6. Is your husband in trouble, bowed down? pour in the healing balm of consolation, be cheerful and good humored;—these graces will be to him, like the sun, bursting from a dark, wintry cloud!

7. Be neat, very neat, in your dress—personal appearance and culinary pursuits. Nothing so surely and speedily sinks the wife, in the estimation of her husband, as neglect of personal neatness. If a woman will be loose, slack, or go slip-shod, let it be any where rather than in the presence of her husband.

8. In your costume, consult the taste of your husband. Dress neatly, plainly, modestly, simply. Away with bustles, gewgaws, and butterflies—away with them.

N. B. Many of the above whisperings are equally applicable to the husband, for whom they are also intended—"And they two became one flesh."

The Seamstress.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Hark, the rustle of the dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness;
Here comes one whose cheeks would flush
But to have her garments brush
'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin
Wove the weary broidery in;
And in midnights chill and murk,
Stitched her life into the work—
Bending backward from her toil,
Lest the tears her silk might soil;
Shaping from her bitter thought
Heart's-ease and forget-me-not;
Satirizing her despair
With the emblems woven there!

DEFINITION OF A DRUNKARD.—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, trouble of civility, the spoil of wealth, the destruction of reason. He is the beggar's companion; the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe; his children's sorrow; his neighbor's scoff; his own shame. In fine, a spirit of sleep; a picture of a beast; a monster of a man.

EXCELLENT ADVICE.—We find the following in an exchange—Don't wear your pantaloon so tight that you can't kneel down to say your prayers.

NEWSPAPERS.—Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his special benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor if but few persons in the vicinity have been so fortunate as to get married the previous week, or so unfortunate as to die! An editor should have such things in his paper, whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many different tastes has he to consult.—One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something smart; another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in a paper. We only wish that every man, woman, and child who reads a paper, were compelled one single month to edit one, they would find that it is not quite so easy a matter as they at first supposed it to be.

It Won't Do.

It won't do for a man when a horse kicks him, to kick back in return.

It won't do to take hold of a hair trigger pistol during a fit of blues.

It won't do for a politician to imagine himself elected to the gubernatorial chair, while "the back counties remain to be heard from."

It won't do to crack jokes on old maids, in the presence of unmarried ladies, who have passed the age of forty.

It won't do for a chap to imagine a girl is indifferent to him, because she studiously avoids him in company.

It won't do to plunge into a law-suit, relying wholly on the justice of your cause, and no. equipped beforehand with a brimming purse.

It won't do to be desperately enamored of a pretty face, until you have seen it at the breakfast table.

It won't do for a man to bump his head against a stone post, unless he conscientiously believes that his head is the hardest.

It won't do to imagine a Legislature, fed at the public crib, will sit but six weeks, when two thirds of the members have not the capacity to earn a decent living at home.

It won't do for a man to fancy a lady is in love with him, because she treats him civilly, or that she has virtually engaged herself to him because she has always endured his company.

It won't do to be so devoted to a tender-hearted wife, as to comply implicitly with her request when she asks you, "never trouble over the cradle, and break your neck, my dear—mind you!"

An Irishman, Congress is going to impose in Charleston and the peculiar object of it is, to cause to be so disease all parts of cotton, pickle, and impossible. Anti-Slavery Tyrannical Local Reform, the rights of Labor, the, we cannot the subject discussed; but two words of advice here on the topic of industry it will puzzle doctor brains to ascertain.

It seems at God [illegible] Scientific John [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]